The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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By PALEMON JOHN.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. GRANDY, Jr., Counsellor at Law, Main street, opposite Courthouse, office 1st floor.

L. CASEY, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Main street, opposite Courthouse.

W. C. BLAIR, attorney and counsellor at law, office 1st door South of Courthouse.

J. WHITE BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Main street, opposite Courthouse.

D. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, office on Road street, south Main st.

D. C. E. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church.

D. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, one door South of Hall; residence, Birmingham st.

D. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Pearing's store, corner Road and Birmingham sts.

D. R. H. SMITH, physician, office Road street, one door South of Post Office.

D. C. CANDEMUS, Dentist, office in North Carolinian building.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LADYTEAUX, milliner, southeast corner Road and Main sts.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

FRANK M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., 1st door South of Main.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. E. ETHERIDGE & Bro, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., Northeast corner Road and Cornell sts.

D. JAMES N. BUTT, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils &c., South West corner Church and Road Sts.

D. R. GRUMBLIN & CO, drugs, paints, oils &c. South East corner of Main and Road Sts.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

W. S. COBB, dry goods, clothing, millinery, goods, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side.

LUMBER AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in rough lumber, shingles and general merchandize, Water street, south of Main.

GREEN & PEARING, dry goods, groceries, hoots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Birmingham sts.

S. WHITE, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts.

C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts.

D. R. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 3 Road street.

W. H. SIEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office.

SURVEYING.

W. H. Weatherly, Topographical Drawing and Surveying in all its branches.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos G. Russell, proprietor, Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road.

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse.

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street.

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co., Office at old State Bank Building.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door North of the office of the "North Carolinian."

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southwest corner Main and Elliott sts.

JAMES L. SMITHSON practical house painter, Road st., near Main.

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main.

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st.

A. B. PERSSE, lock and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge.

I. O. O. F.—Achoree Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Thursday evening—in Summer at 7½, and in Winter at 7.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners the afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Silas Randall, J. R. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown, M. R. Culpepper. Treasurer—Jos. W. Bell. Attorney, C. W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—Jos. Commander. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—Sunday school at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev H D Powell, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday morning (except fourth Sunday, after school.—Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Sunbright Lodge, No 1, K. of H.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.——Achoree, No 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, A. G. Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt H Shields; Commissioners, Samuel Windley, T H Hodges, Henry Hodges, Josephus Pool, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Boushall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Sam'l F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, M V B Gilbert; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Matthias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Matthias; Surveyor, Mos Forehand; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, I Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—10th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, H G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hafter; Register of Deeds, John B Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Read; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, R T Clarke; Coroner, R R Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Hoggard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Bridgers, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hodgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Hoskins; Coroner, George W Winn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, J J Holloman, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Edwin I Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October, County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Simon B Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Ratteman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, C W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Rod P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J R Respass, Washington Beaufort.; Representative, Richard P Williams.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salsbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Corey; Treasurer, John Watt; Coroner, Merrick Gray; Register of Deeds, Wm Cohen; Surveyor, Jas L Moore; Commissioners, Jno W Stocey, C Wentz, H J Modlin, Jas A Hoolemon, T A Rhodes.—Representative, D G Martindale; Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and March. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Cook; Register of Deeds, Wm T Boone; Surveyor, H D Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T Hollamon, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representative, R F Parker, J F Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Sanderlin; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Thomas H Pool; Surveyor, W H Weathersby; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sawyer.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, J W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos Hall, Joseph Jessup, Jos Hoggard, Elijah Perry, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Lydia White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Ley; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, H F Sykes, James H Phelps, Thomas Holmes, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Martin; Representative, T J Barnes.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Mellon; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Cooke, J R Chesson, jun., M Cahoon, Stephen Mizell, Jas Jennings.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Martin; Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 9th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant-Governor, elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. H. RAY, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

JOHN W. FRANK of Haden, Adjutant-General; appointed by the Governor.

W. L. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. Coley, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor conjointly.

CHAS. M. FARRO of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Coburn L. Harris, ex-officio.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, elected for two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

REPORTS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary, each $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $600. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $800. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

Attorneys are elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thombs; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, jr.; 5th District, Dolph E. Sumner; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Alexander Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley B. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, Samuel Emerson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Ballo; 8th District, R. B. Gilliam; 9th District, W. S. Byman; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. B. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Elizabeth; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Lorkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

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Address,

P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Bessie.

Bessie wears a gown of red,
A home-spun gown and apron blue,
She has no hat upon her head,
And her wee brown feet are without a shoe.

Bessie has hair like sunset gold,
And her eyes were born from the deep blue sea.
In their depths is a story told—
I love Bessie and Bessie loves me.

Bessie dwelves in a lowly cot—
A lonely cabin with trembling walls;
'Tis old and poor, but she thinks it not,
And loves it better than lordly halls.

She counts the stars as she goes to sleep,
And loves to list to the pattering song
That over her head the raindroops keep,
In the April weather, all night long.

Bessie's step is light like the fawn's,
And her voice like the chiming of silver bells—
I hear it often in the summer morns,
But I dare not whisper what it tells!

Lingering and dying round my heart,
Ever and ever its echoes be;
Who shall divide us, or what shall part?
I love Bessie and Bessie loves me.

Selected Story.

Mrs. Thompson's Ware.

A DOMESTIC STORY.

Mrs. Thompson stood by the kitchen table paring potatoes for dinner. Something was evidently wrong with the little lady, for there was an unmistakable air of "spite" in the way she tossed the potatoes into the cool spring water, waiting there to recieve them. It was sultry weather; and through the open window came the sound of mowers whetting their scythes, blended with the call of the robin, and the faint notes of the cuckoo in the shaded wood. But it only irritated Mrs. Thompson—indeed everything irritated her that day. Looking out from the back door, might be seen a lovely landscape, with broad reaches of meadow land, fringed with graceful belts of birch, and softly rounded mountains lifting their velvety foreheads to the white, fleecy clouds, that went slowly sailing across the exquisite ether, like huge drifts of thistle down. But this also irritated her, everything could be beautiful save her life, and that was cold, and rude, and barren. At least Mrs. Thompson, in the plenitude of her present unsatisfactory mood, was telling her it was.

To begin at the beginning, Jane Lawrence had been an unusually romantic girl, and had gone for two years to a boarding school. She had always fancied she would marry some famous artist or scholar who would take her to Rome and Venice, where she might live in perpetual dreams of the beautiful. She loved beautiful things! Perhaps all women do; and that may be the reason why so many are found ready to barter love for gold.

But contrary to all her pre-conceived notions, [illegible] married a [illegible] sized Joe. Squire Burnham had found a plain, practical farmer, and instead of touring it in Italy, she went to live at the old homestead, which had been the abode of the Thompsons for generations. Dreams and reality are so different, you see.

Robert Thompson was a working farmer as well as a practical man, and all his people worked. His mother had worked in her day, his sisters had worked, he expected his wife to work. She took it gleefully; she had not been brought up with high notions by any means, and at first the work did not seem so much. But every experienced lady knows how the labor seems to accumulate in a plain farmer's household as the years after marriage go on. There were plenty of men and boys about, but only one woman servant was kept; and Mrs. Robert Thompson grew to find that she helped at nearly everything, save perhaps the very roughest of the labor. Instead of lounging in elegant foreign studios, or gliding down famous canals and streams in picturesque gondolas, she had butter and cheese to make, and poultry to rear, and dinners to cook in the long, low cealed kitchen, and the thousand and one cares upon her shoulders that make up a busy household. Quite a contrast, as must be admitted.

With things a little different she would not have minded the work so much; could she have had nice carpets and tasteful furniture, and books, and a picture or two and flowers. The home was so very hard, practical. At first she had not noticed this, or cared for it; but every year, as the years rolled on, made matters look dimmer. Old Mrs. Thompson had not cared to be smart and nice; Robert never thought about it. And what though he had?—it is only natural for men to assume that, what had been done for a mother would do for a wife.

The matter to-day—which had put her so very much out—was this: A sewing club had been recently formed in the neighborhood. There was much distress amidst the poor laborers' wives and families, and some ladies with time on their hands set up a sewing club, to make a few clothes for the nearly naked children. The farmers' wives had joined in, Mrs. Thompson among others; they met at stated intervals, taking the different houses in rotation; dining at home at twelve, assembling at one o'clock, and working for several hours. It was surprising how much work got done; how many little petticoats and frocks were made in the afternoons. In less than a month it would be Mrs. Thompson's turn to recieve the company—for the first time—and she naturally began to consider ways and means. For they met for an entertainment as well as for sewing; tea in the afternoon, a grand meal later when the stitching was over.

What was Mrs. Thompson to do? Their stock of plates and dishes consisted of a few odds and ends of cracked delf that had once been a kind of mulburry color. She had long wanted some new white ware; She wanted it more than ever now. Grover, the keeper of the crockery shop, had a lovely set for sale, white with a delicate sprig of convolvuli and fuchias, looking every bit as good as real china. Mrs. Thompson had set her heart on the set, and that morning had broached the subject to her husband.

"What is the matter with the old ones?" asked he.

"Look at them," she answered. "They are frightfully old and shabby."

"I daresay the food will taste as well off them as off Grovers's set of white ware."

"But there's not half enough. We have as good as none left."

"Mother had some of the best china. Where is it?"

"That's nearly all gone. We couldn't put the two on the table together."

"Why not?"

"Oh, Robert! Look at this. It is the shabbiest old lot ever seen."

"Twas good enough for mother."

Mrs. Robert Thompson disdained to comment.

"You'd not have thought of this but for the sewing circle having to come here. If they can't come and eat from such dishes as we've got, they are welcome to stay away."

There were tears in Mrs. Thompson's eyes. But she crowded them bravely back. He took his hat to go out mowing.

"We really want the things, Robert, Those at Grover's are very cheap. I can get all I want for a mere trifle; do give me the money."

"Grover will have to keep 'em for us: I've got no money to waste on fine china," returned the farmer. "By the way"—looking back from the door—"Jones and Lee are coming to give me a helping hand. I wan't to get the South meadow down today, if I can. It's a famous heavy crop; so I shall bring them into dinner. Oh, and the Hubbards want six pounds of butter to-night; don't forget to have it ready.

With these words, Mr. Robert Thompson had marched off leaving his wife to her long, weary day's work, darkened and made distasteful by disappointment. She was both grieved and angry. It was a little thing perhaps, but it is the little things of this life that delight to annoy.

Existence seemed very bare and homely to Jane Thompson that summer day. With her love of ease, beauty, and symmetry, how rude, and coarse, and hard looked all her surroundings. It was only one long, monotonous round of homely toil, unrelieved by any of the little sweetnesses and graces that might make even toil pleasant. She did not often think of it; but she remembered that day with the faintest little air of regret that she might have been far differently situated; and as she looked up to the pretty little Frence cottage on the hill, embowered in a perfect forest of blossoming vines, caught the cool gleam of an urn and fountain, something like a sigh trembled on her lips. "Squire Burnham's wife does not have to beg for a paltry bit of money to set out her table decently," she thought rebelliously.

What business had she to marry Robert Thompson? she asked herself, her slender wrists beating away at the butter for the Hubbards. For in the green and gloomy light that Mrs. Robert Thompson looked at things to-day, she quite forgot that she had fallen in love with the honest, steady and good-looking young farmer, choosing him in preference to Joe Burnham whom she might have had. Joe had a patrimony of his own—two hundred a year at least—and a good bit of land, which he rented, and was called "Squire," as his father had been before him. He wanted to marry Jane Lawrence, and she would not; likes and dislikes cannot be controlled, and she carried more for Robert Thompson's little finger than for the [illegible] Joe. Squire Burnham had found another wife, and Mrs. Thompson this weary day was furiously envying her. Mrs. Burnham would come amidst the rest of the sewing club, too, and see the miserable shabbiness of the mulberry ware, and the home generally. The butter got beaten savagely at the thought.

Robert Thompson was not an unkind man; only thoughtless. He was a type of a very large class, more especially farmers, who did not feel the need of life's rugged pathway being softened with flowers. Absorbed in his stock, his crops, his money getting, he did not realize how monotonous was his wife's lot at home. He had his recreations—the weekly market; gossip with his brother farmers, politics—she had nothing but work and care. He did not realize the truth that the worn, shabby home told upon her; that she needed some brightening to come to it as a yearning want of life. And so, as the years had gone on, she grew dissatisfied at heart, hardly understanding what she wished for or what she did not wish, the intensely unlovely, prosy, dull life somewhat soured her spirits. Now and again, when she gave back a short or bitter retort, Robert wondered she used to be so sweet tempered.

All through the long forenoon Mrs. Thompson nursed her wrath. Robert was selfish and unreasonable, and she did not care who knew it. She wouldn't have the sewing club at the farm, come what might. The potatoes got boiled; the big piece of beef was simmering on the fire. But before twelve o'clock had well struck she saw her husband and his two friends coming through the orchard, with red and hungry faces. Mr. Thompson always wanted his dinner boiling hot; and she hastened to lay the cloth in the cool room off the kitchen. Frank and Charlie, her two boys, came rushing in from school, each striving to claim her attention. She was heated, tired, and very cross.

"Why isn't dinner ready?" demanded Mr. Thompson, not seeing it actually on the table when he entered. "I told you we had no time to waste to-day," he added angrily in his hurry and hunger. "If I hadn't anything to do all the forenoon but get dinner I'd have it ready to time, I know."

A bitter retort was springing to her lips, but ere it could be spoken Charley clamorously interposed, pushing his new copy book before her eyes.

"Look, mother! I am going into sentences now, like Frank. It's my first copy. The master wrote it; and he said I was to get it by heart, too, and always remember it, 'Do read it mother.'"

Mrs. Thompson, her arms full of the cracked old mulberry plates, paused a moment to let her eyes fall on the new copy. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," was what she read. It was not that the proverb was new—she had read it scores of times—but there was something in its appropriateness to the present moment that fell like a cool sweet wind on her heated pulses.

"I will have it ready in a moment, Robert," she said quietly,

Mr. Robert Thompson looked up. Evidently he had not expected so pleasant a reply. If the truth must be told, he had thought a good bit that morning of his wife's request about the white ware. Not in the way of granting it, but that she would probably be sulky over it when they got in to dinner.

"It doesn't feel here as it does in that blazing meadow," he remarked to his friends as they went into the cold north room to dinner. "Folks that can keep in doors this weather have an easy time of it; they don't know what heat is."

Mrs. Thompson wondered whether this was a slap at her. Her face looked scarlet enough for any moment of heat. As to sitting down with them, she had enough to do to wait on the party. It was washing day, and Mary must not be called.

"This butter must have been kept in the kitchen; it's like oil," said Mr. Thompson.

"I took it out of the cellar since you came in; I will go down and get some more if you think I had better," was the reply given pleasantly.

"Never mind. Well I declare! do you call this meat boiled?" went on Mr. Thompson, as he went on to carve. "It's harder than a rock. If meat has to be cooked pretty fresh this weather, it needn't be like this."

"I tried to have it nice, Robert," she said, striving to choke down a rising sob as well as an angry word.

Mr. Thompson aroused by a quiver in the tone, looked at his wife; his friends glanced at one another. She sat down at length, but could not eat. Mr. Thompson finished his dinner in silence.

He was watching his wife's face; there was something in it he did not understand—a kind, of patient hopeless look as if she no longer cared to struggle onward. The old mulberry ware did look dingy on the snowy white table cloth almost too bad for these chums of his to sit down to; he wondered he had never thought so before. Robert Thompson grew thoughtful.

He passed into the kitchen when they were going out again. How hot and stifling it felt with that big fire—as bad as the south meadow. His wife had been in it cooking; that must have made her face scarlet. Indoors was not so comfortable a place, after all, if you had not work to do, was the idea that flitted through his mind. And, perhaps the work was over-much for his wife, who at best was but a delicate woman.

A fresh, cool breeze had sprung from the south, as he went out, walking slowly, but the sun was burning hot still. Robert Thompson waited to wipe his brows; and in that moment the voices of his comrades came towards him from the other side of the hedge, where they stood in the little shade it cast.

"I never pitied a woman so much in my life," quoth one of them. "She works like a slave, and does not get even 'thank ye' for it from Thompson. He's a good fellow, but uncommon down upon the work. Strong as a horse himself, he thinks, I suppose, women must be the same."

"Yes, Bob's a sterling good fellow, but Jane Lawerence made a mistake when she said 'yes' to his asking," cried the other. "Jones, she wasn't cut out for a farmer's wife especially one who keeps his folks to it like Thompson does. She is over sensitive, delicate, any lady but her would have turned long ago and bid him give her proper help. He won't make his money out of her many years if he don't take better care of her; she'll run down fast. Awfully changed she is. She looks as faded at the old house rooms, and they haven't seen a coat of paint since Grandfather Thompson's day."

"Ah, she'd better have had Joe Burnham. The Lawerences used to have things nice in their home, and she'd have got 'em still if she'd married Joe. His wife has just gone out in her pony shay. I say Jones, I wonder whether Thompson's wife's sorry?"

Was she? The unconscious comments of these, his warm friends, came crushing down on Robert Thompson's heart and brain like a bolt of fire. That she rejected Burham for him he knew, when she came home to the old homestead and took care of his invalid mother. Tenderly had she done it too. And could she be wearing out her life in hard work for him—she, the mother of his boys; he, whom she loved so well, for all his churlishness? Robert Thompson stole away; he could bear his thoughts no longer, and he felt that he could almost kill himself for his blind heedlessness.

The afternoon wore on toward evening. Mrs. Thompson had finished her in door work—the washing up of the dinner dishes and putting of the rooms straight—and was going in with armful of fine things that she had taken from the clothes line, when the sound of wheels made her look round.

"I've brought that white ware, Mrs. Thompson," said the brisk voice of Grover springing from his cart, and lifting down carefully a large hamper.

"But I didn't order it Mr. Grover," she rejoined, in rather a frightened voice.

"The master did, though. Mr. Thompson came down this afternoon and said the things were to come up to you at once. There's the dinner set you admired, and the tea set as well. Where shall I put 'em?"

"Bring them in, please," she answered rather faintly. He did as he was bid, and then drove off.

Mrs. Thompson sat down by the hamper of crockery and cried as if her heart would break. They were magical tears, too for they washed all the weariness and despair from her face, and shadow from her eyes and heart. She forgot that she was tired, or that the day was hot; she only thought how kind Robert was what a wicked woman she had been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squire Burham. Then she unpacked the treasure pulling them out from amidst the hay and smiling softly all the while, Oh, it was beautiful, that ware! with its clear, opaque white, and here and there delicate of fuchsia and convulus.

Mr. Thompson came in and found her in the midst. "What is it, Jenny!" he asked by the old fond name he used to call her.

"Oh Robert!" taking a step toward him. He opened his arms and drew her close to his heart, kissing her as fondly and tenderly as he ever had in the days of his courtship. "I have been a brute, little wife," he whispered huskly. "Can you ever forgive me?"

"Forgive you? Oh, Robert! I never was so happy in my life! I have been to blame—I have not been as patient and as kind as I might.

"Yes, you have been an angel compared to me. I have made a slave of you; but all that is over now. I did not think, Jenny; I did not, indeed."

"But—Robert—"

"You shall have more help in the house, another servant. We'll get her in Jenny, long before the sewing club night comes round."

"Oh! Robert, how kind you are? I feel as light as a bird."

"And you are almost," he answered, smilling a little sadly, as he looked into her eager face. We'll all turn over a new leaf, Jane. Heaven knows I did not mean to be cruel."

"Robert, you were never that."

"Well we'll let it be; bygones if you will. Oh, and I forgot to say that I saw Leeds this afternoon. It's very dull time just now, the poor fellow says, without a job on hand; so I thought I'd give him one. They'll be here to morrow morning."

You—are—not going to have the house done up?" she exclaimed in wild surprise

"Every square inch of it. And first the painting, and that finished, we'll see what else we can do to make it look brighter.

She hardly believed it; she burst into tears. "And I have been so wicked," she cried. "Only to-day I had quite wicked thoughts, Robert. I was envying Mrs. Burnham; I was feeling angry with everybody. It was the discouragement, Robert.

"Yes, it was the discouragement," he said, quite dumbly. "We will do better for the future, Jane; I'll try another plan."

She cried silently for a minute longer—soft happy tears—feeling that light had superseded darkness.

"And it has all arisen from my trying to carry out for a bit that blessed proverb; 'A soft answer turneth away wrath!'" she murmured. "Robert, did you ever before see such lovely white ware?"

1860—1870.

Ten years ago the United States presented to the world the spectacle of a republic in which the fundamental principle of republicanism was only half acknowledged. One section of the country was ruled by an aristocracy of the most odious kind, under which individual liberty was almost unknown, and men, women, and children were bought and sold, flogged chained, branded, and, bred for the market like cattle; where the preacher was not allowed to preach the sanctity of marriage, and it was a crime to teach the poor to read. Freedom of speech under that tyrannous regime was a pestilent heresy. The press was muzzled more securely than the press of France. Law or no law, a paper which taught in the language of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are born equal" could not be sent through the mails. A man who read the *Tribune* must do so in peril of his life. A citizen who believed that the despotism under which he lived was cruel, and shameful, and hostile to the spirit of American institutions, must hold his tongue, or face social ostracism and bodily danger. Even the courts were enslaved and advocates silenced by the iron tyranny which bound the South as absolutely as Russia a century ago was bound to the throne of the Czar. Under its blighting influence manufactures were banished from nearly half the Union; wasteful system of agriculture exhausted the land; and five or six millions of people, white and black, were kept in degrading ignorance and poverty that a few lords of the soil might be supported in precarious lu

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July, 14, 1870.

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FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THOMAS A. SYKES.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The great Republican Party has ever been true to the country. No party ever existed in which there was greater fidelity to the fundamental ideas of our government. It sprang into existence to save the Republic—to aid it in becoming what the fathers intended. It had a long and bitter contest, but it faltered not. At all times and under all circumstances it was true to the cause of freedom. At last the day of triumph came.

Let no man suppose however that its mission has ended. The people must be made to forget tumults bequeathed by the war. Sectional bitterness must be obliterated. The age is too busy, too heavily freighted with enterprizes affecting the general welfare of the North and the South to harbor idle resentments. The pulsations of trade must send the currents of a common life-blood through all the arteries of the land, from centre to border. The distraction of the past must give place to a unity for the future. The great forces of American Society must move in harmony. And no party can so thoroughly accomplish this as the one now in power. Its principles saved the Republic; they must direct its future development and progress.

WILL VOTE WITH THEIR FRIENDS.

It is really amusing to witness the effort now being made by the Democrats—bringing to bear all their wits and, as BOONE happily terms it, "keenery"—to divide the colored vote. They are finding the task a very discouraging one. The colored man seems to have a good memory. He has not forgotten the Democratic record of antagonism to the negro. Nor is it any wonder, considering the forcible manner he was made to feel it. Without entering into any discussion of the standard of intelligence of the black race—which used to be a far more favorite topic with Democrats than it is now—it is sufficient to say that the negro has ample capacity for rendering a correct judgment, based upon an unhappy experience, as to who really proved his friends in a critical emergency. He well understands that the friendship of the Republican Party has been sincere and practical.

Not only did the Republican Party give the colored man his freedom, but in spite of the unremitting opposition of the Democracy, it gave him present political priviledges as well. The campaign of 1867 was fought almost exclusively on that issue. Had the result been different the Fifteenth Amendment would have, been defeated, and all the preliminary gains eventually lost. The colored man understands all this. He will vote solidly with the Republicans. And he will be consistent in doing so.

THE PECUNIARY VALUE OF EDUCATING THE MASSES.

We cannot afford to neglect the children. It is dangerous to suffer them to grow up in ignorance. Viewing the subject in a pecuniary aspect alone it is a profitable investment in appropriating a liberal amount of taxation in educating the children. It is a positive fact that a man is worth more to his fellow men in proportion to the extent of his intelligence and cultivation. Even an intelligent horse or dog is worth more than a dumb one, and what is true of the lower orders of creation is preeminently true of man. Then merely as a practical, money saving operation we favor all measures calculated to advance the intellectual condition of the masses. As the iron block is valuable in itself, but ten fold more so when fashioned into serviciable tools, so is the more pecuniary worth of a man increased by sharpening and developing the faculties within him. Doubtless many an inventive mechanical genius has gone down into the dust, and made no sign, who might have enrolled his name with Watt, Fitch and Arkwright, had the benefits of early education not been denied him.

We appeal then so School Committeemen and the public, to let us have good schools. *It will pay.* The school officers should at once open the way, at once prepare for a vigorous school campaign. Provide the school houses, the means for the employment of live, well qualified Teachers, and all the law demands. The public expects this, and they will hold the officers to a strict accountability. Let each one do his duty.

In the canvas now in progress Messrs. BOONE and SYKES are making telling speeches and they are having a good effect. There is no question of their worthiness and ability to represent this District in the Senate and the Commons. The color of their skin is the only charge preferred against them. Otherwise it is confessed that they are men of eloquence, ability, information and a genuine love of country.

GEN. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

The official debt statement just issued shows a reduction during May of $20,203,772 04. The coin balance is $112,776, 048 83, including $34,547,120 in coin certificates; currency in the Treasury, $28,945,067 19. During the month of June there has been paid, twenty millions two hundred and three thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and four cents. A brilliant record for a Republican administration.

Thus is the public debt decreasing. The extraordinary sum of *fifty-one millions nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-three cents* has been paid since the first day of March last. At this rate, should Gen. GRANT be re-elected, he will have the greater part of the public debt paid off by the time his terms of office have expired. No wonder the country has confidence in our Republican administration.

IN FAVOR OF OUR RAIL ROAD.

A healthy public sentiment in favor of the Rail Road project from this place to Weldon is being awakened. The Editor of the *News*, a live and spicy paper published at Weldon, after quoting one of our articles on the subject, adds:

We would be glad to see this enterprize put on foot—it would indeed open up a new country, and bring into the markets of the country much wealth that is now laying dormant because it has no outlet. In the material prosperity of Eastern North Carolina, we are with Dr. Palemon John.

We are glad we shall have the co-operation of our cotemporary. Let us continue agitating the matter, calling public attention to it, show up the possibility as well as the importance of the enterprize, and we shall soon have the proud satisfaction of seeing the road built.

When we see Republicans frittering away the strength of the organization in factional and personal fights we feel like quietly begging of them to pause and consider. Strong as the party is every thoughtful Republican must see at a glance that it cannot afford this. Moderation, prudence and some consessions must be the rule of action if we would move on in harmony. Any other course opens the way for Democratic success. Instead of helping to divide or distract our party, instead of alienating or driving good Republicans from us by indulging in personal grudges or getting up factional fights let us cultivates a fraternal feeling and unite in directing our batteries against the common enemy.

The "independent candidate" movements are not meeting with the encouragement or success they anticipated. They are in the condition of children of questionable paternity—their putative fathers talking of them as offspring they scarcely know. Several of these have been swaddled and wet-nursed by the Democracy. They affirm that they have picked up the bantlings because they had no children of their own! That they are performing their self imposed duties very gently and tenderly the public will admit. Perhaps it is well that in their declining years they should have something to nurse and love, even though it be short lived youngsters of doubtful parentage!

This is not the time "to swap horses." Every interest demands that both the State and National Governments remain in the hands of the Republicans. So long as the Democratic party is led by its present leaders it behoves every Republican to unite in keeping it out of power. All minor questions sink into insignificance at a time like this. As an electric rod waved over a mass of material takes up all that has affinity for it, so the grand issues of principle on which the great Republican Party is reunited will attract and retain all whose hearts are fixed on Right and Justice.

Mr. Morgan assails the acts of the Republican party with a vim, and declares for a thorough reform. We like the manner in which he talks.—*Weldon News.*

Of course you like it, so does every other Democrat and enemy of the party that saved the country. "Uncle Tim" is an apt scholar, having already learned to chant the Democratic song of "extravagance and corruption." Alas! old friend, your new associates have got you on the down grade to political destruction Put on the brakes, put on the brakes! or you'll be "for ever done for."

The Republican Administration under Gen. GRANT is already on its second year. During the first year the taxes were not only reduced over seventy millions, but about ninety millions were paid on the principal of the debt. For the first year this was good. But the Democrats said: "It won't last." How is it thus far in the second year? The official monthly statements show that the good work goes bravely on, both the taxation and the debt still further reduced.

Remember that no one party is alone responsible for the recent errors in legislation. The men who indulged their opportunities to vote heavy debts upon the people did so *irrespective of party.* The Republican party has denounced these ends. It stands pledged to correct them. It will do so. It is the only party that can safely be trusted.

The platform of the great national Union Republican Party is broad enough and its principles so firmly established, that men of every race and color may meet upon its planks with the single object in view, that of conferring the greatest good upon the greatest number of American people.

No Republican finds any objection to the official course of Hon. C. L. COBB. Even the "bolters" acknowledge that he has done nothing wrong as a Representative in Congress. They base their opposition on personal grounds. Now this won't do. True Republicans understand and appreciate this. They will vote for Mr. COBB because he is the regular nominee.

A Southern paper, which is evdently quite sound, remarks that the Republican Party is a living, active power, and unwilling to watch and wait, follows the leadings of its own bounding vitality in the passionate strength of the up-and-doing.—*Ex.*

There is a good deal of truth in the remark. Such has been its history from its birth. No wonder it has accomplished so much for the country and for humanity.

It is always well to examine the claims of the apostles of reform who spring up just before an election, begging for office! In nine cases out of ten they will be found to be disappointed aspirants—men who wanted office but did not get them.

Correspondence.

Wake Fax County Republican Convention.

According to a previous call, of the Executive Committee of the County for a convention to make County nominations, a large and enthusiastic audience assembled at 11, o'clock A. M. in the Court House at Halifax. The meeting was called to order by Sheriff Reid, who nominated Jas. E. O' Hara, Esq., as chairman, Geo. R. Weathers, and W. F. Young as secretaries. Mr. O' Hara, in a lenghty and eloquent speech stated the object of the meeting, after which there was a committee of *nine* appointed as a permanant organization. They reported the following as permanent officers of the convention, Prest. Jas. E. O' Hara, Vice President, Sherod Long and Jos. Simmons, Secretaries G. R. Weathers and W. F. Young. The convention having been permanently organized and ready for business on motion a Committee of *Seventeen* composed of two from each township and *one* from the County at large was appointed on nominations, and after a session of an hour reported the following as our County Ticket, viz: Senate, Henry Epps, House, Ben. H. Franklin, W. T. J. Hays and Irvin H. Hill, Sheriff, John A. Reid, Treasurer, L. F. Larkin, Regist. of Deeds, Robb. J. Lewis, Coroner L. B. Holdford Surveyor, R. F. Neville, County commissioners Chas. N. Webb, W. P. Solomon, W. F. Young, Jas. H. Harris and Geo. W. Daniel. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted and *nine* rousing cheers given for the Candidates and C. L. Cobb. The committee was ably addressed by Messrs. O' Hara, Reid, Larkin, Franklin, Hays and others. On motion the convention adjourned.

JAS. E. O' HARA *President.*
GEO. R. WEATHERS, }
WINFIELD F. YOUNG. } *Secretaries.*

A Pennsylvanians Opinion of Elizabeth City, &c.

From the Bloomsburg, (Pa.,) *Columbian.*

PINE TOWNSHIP, June 25, '70.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN, *Dear Sir:*—I have just returned from a trip to North Carolina, and I thought a short letter might not be without interest to yourself and the readers of the *Columbian.*

Having seen many glorious accounts in Dr. John's newspaper, the *North Carolinian*, of the country in and around Elizabeth City, I paid the place a visit to see for myself. I found the Dr. at home and doing a good business. He and family are enjoying first rate health. He has a convenient office with everything arranged in the best style. He likewise has a large interest in a flourishing Bank there. His private residence is the finest and most comfortably arranged in the City. It has a beautiful yard and extensive [illegible] and shrubbery. I must say that I found his statements about the country perfectly correct.

Elizabeth City is beautifully located on Pasquotank river, an arm of Albemarle Sound. It has a very fine harbor from which there is a brisk and rapidly growing shipping trade to all parts of the world. The City is surrounded by as beautiful a country as I ever saw. The land is adapted for nearly all kinds of crops, and is fertile and rich. Corn, cotton, potatoes, peas and wheat can be raised at great profit at much less cost than here at the North. The facilities for market are superior to any country I ever knew. The price of land is beginning to advance, though land which before the war brought from $25 to $60 per acre, can yet be bought from $10 to $30. Northern men are settling there very rapidly.

Everything in the crop line is much in advance of us. Dr. John has a clover field, the second crop of which was quite as lage as our first crop here. The wheat harvest was about over.

I spent several days in the city and country. I found the people very hospitable and friendly. On Sunday I attended Friends' meeting in the morning, and heard an able sermon by Dr. Underwood. In the evening I attended the Methodist church and heard another sermon by Rev. J. A. Ross, of Duncannon, Pa., who was there on a vissit.

The climate is delightful, and I found the health of the people excellent. There is a constant breeze from the ocean. Meeting so many Pennsylvanians, I scarcely realized that I was in a strange country, near, 500 miles from home. Respectfully,

JOHN F. FOWLER.

From Washington.

The House of Representatives committee which has been investigating the charges made against General O. O. Howard by Fernando Wood, make a report exculpating General Howard.

Attorney General Akerman has assumed the duties of his office. Assistant Attorney General Field will assist him in the formation of the new Department of Justice.

A conference committee on the Georgia bill has been appointed in the Senate. It consists of Messrs. Howard, Hamlin, and Thurman.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill passed by the House, which now goes to the President, appropriates $40,000 for improvements in the Hudson.

The bill to fix a uniform day for holding elections for Congressmen was amended by adding the Apportionment bill which once before passed the Senate, and adopted with almost no opposition. It fixes the number of Representatives at 300, those in which excess of the present number to be elected on general ticket; it directs the Superintendent of the Census to prepare a preliminary report, showing the population of the different States, and submits the allotment of Representatives to the Secretary of the Interior.

On Friday last the Senate, removed the political disabilities of nearly 3,700 persons. The small bill of Senator McCreery, comprising only Kentuckians, was first passed, after the names of the rebel Gens. Gustavus Smith and Basil Duke had been stricken out. The large bill of the Special Committee on Disabilities was then taken up, and passed without amendment.

CONGRESS.

On the 4th the Senate spent the day debating the Naturalization bill, and finally retreated from its former action, under which Chinese could have been naturalized.———The House was not in session.

On the 5th in the Senate, a bill was introduced to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railroad and Ship Canal Company. The Tax bill was taken up, and in the evening session, after an effort to reverse previous action on the Income Tax had been defeated by a tie vote, the bill was passed.———In the House, the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph made a report in favor of the proposed Government system.

On the 6th the Senate took up the House River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Amendments were made appropriating $75,000 for removing obstructions in the creek near Charleston, S. C.; $100,000 for improving the mouth of Cape Fear River, and others for improvements in waters leading to Baltimore, and $50,000 for improving the Long Bridge at Washington. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments of the Committee of the Whole agreed to by the House. Several amendments were made, among them one appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the James River, Virginia, and the bill was passed.——— In the House the bill granting $25,000 to the daughters of inventor of the cast-iron plow, was passed. Several bills were reported from the Committee on Appropriations, to carry out decisions of United States Courts, in relation to British vessels illegally seized by United States cruisers, all of which were passed. The total claims allowed in these bills amount to $685,832, with interest. Several bills reported from the Committee on Ways and Means were passed, among them one increasing the pay of Inspectors of Customs, and one to construe the act of March 31, 1868, chapter 41, so as not to prohibit a drawback on cotton manufactures exported prior to May 1, 1869, amounting to the internal tax on the raw material.

On the 7th in the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from the further consideration of the Woman Suffrage memorials. Mr. Fenton spoke lengthy on our commercial relations with the Spanish American States. The Naval and Fortification Appropration bills were passed. The bill fixing a uniform day for the election of members of Congress, and the apportionment of members after the taking of the Census was passed. ——In the House, Pat Woods was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The Conference report on the Currency bill was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

On the 8th the Senate discussed the bill for the removal of political disabilities, about 400 persons being restored to political rights. The Chinese labor question came up for discussion, but nothing was done.———In the House. *The Congressional Globe* monopolized attention. The regular reporting of debates is to be continued———The Senate has ratified the protocal in referrence to the slave trade, and also the naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

On the 9th in the Senate, the Conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was adopted. The Army appropriation bill was passed.———In the House a resolution was offered prohibiting Chinese labor contracts. Some of the Senate amendments to the Tax-Tariff bill were non-concured in, and the bill was referred to the Committee of Conference. The Conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was adopted.

Foreign News.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., is about to vissit this country. The University Test bill has passed the House of Commons.

It is again announced that the Prince Hohenzollern has accepted the offer of the Spanish throne.

The discusion of the chapter concerning the supremacy of the Pope was ended on Monday.

Unprecented floods have occured in Australia, the City of West Maitland having been submerged five times since March.

Gen. McNamara, a suspected Fenian, has been released by the Canadian authorities.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that France would not consent to a foreign Prince occupying the throne of Spain, and that it was prepared to hold a Congress of the Great Powers to settle the question. The drouth is still severe in some portions of France.

General Summary.

The Democrats of South-eastern Indiana demand that Thomas A. Hendricks shall be their next candidate for the Presidency.

The effect of the Jeff Davis repudiation in Mississippi is that State has now neither debt nor credit, and cannot borrow a cent in any market of Christendom.

Mrs. Nellie Fable of Scott County, Ind., having mysteriously disappeared from her home, her bereaved husband is of the opinion that his fable was destitute of moral.

In the bloody fight in a Missouri harvest field, the other day, one man ran his scythe directly through the body of another, the blade entering his back, passing through his heart and out through the breast.

Milwaukee craves rain, and puts its aspiration thus: O, how readily we would give bountifully of our larder for a few of Heaven's diamond drops to moisten the parched earth and cool the heated air.

Gov. Holden has ordered a special election of Congressmen in the Second district of North Carolina, on Thursday, Aug. 4, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. David Heaton.

A most destructive fire broke out in Manchester, N. H., about 2 o'clock on the 8th inst., which burned over six acres of buildings, destroying property valued at $250,000, insured to about one-half the amount. No lives were lost, but 200 families were rendered homeless. The greater part of the town of Millerton, Cal., was burned on the 3d inst.

President Grant spent the Fourth of July at Woodstock, Ct. He was enthusiastically received along the entire route the people of all political denominations turning out to welcome him. Speeches were made by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Gen. Buttler, and Gov. Hawley. The Russian Minister returned thanks for the National Hymn of Russia by the band, and ceremonies concluded with the planting of a tree by the President, assisted by Mr. Beecher, Senator Buckingham, the Russian Minister and several ladies.

The Shoemakers of Adams, Mass., lately struck for higher wages, and the other day a party of seventy-five Chinamen, fresh from the Flowering Kingdom, arrived in Adams to take their places. Great was the consternation and wrath of the "strikers" when the pig-tailed Crispens came, and sundry expletives, more emphatic than polite, accompanied by threats of vengeance and a volley of stones, one of which struck a Chinaman, attested to a limited extent, their disgust, hostility, and contempt for the strange invaders of their rights. The new-comers were guarded by a strong force of police; had this not been the case there is no telling what might have occured. The Chinese are employed by a manufacturer named Sampson, at $23 per month the first year, and $26 the next two years.

A startling method of dispensing justice is announced. Gen. F. Bentley, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue for North and South Carolina, was charged with oppression while in office. The case was tried on the 24th ult., and the jury could not agree. *The Knoxville Chronicle*, in describing the trial, adds this serious piece of information: "The jury is hung." Such an appalling fact should be a warning to obstinate jurymen throughout the country.

There is melencholy in Kalamazoo;—that is, among those who believe in Constitution as it was. There was a grand spelling-match in that town on the 21st ult. It took place at the principal hotel and aroused great popular interest. "The great, the noble and the wise" were present, and their sons and daughters competitively spelled. The victor who spelled all the rest down and carried off the laurels was a Miss Nellie Dye, who is by nature, as well as by name, a colored girl. The local paper suggests to the shocked citizens to ask advice of Nasby.

Some years ago a delegation of prominent Deleware Republicans called upon President Lincoln and with a due sense of their own position took occasion to inform him in the course of the visit that they were all influential citizens and among the "heavy men" of the upper end of the State. "So you all belong to the 'upper end' of the State?" reflected Mr. Lincoln, with a roguish twinkle in his eye, and then with a look of earnest solicitude inquired. "Is there no danger of the State tilting while you are away?" If one of these "heavy men" is asked now when about departing from home, if he is not afraid the State will tilt, he does not seem to like it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMARKS OF MR. SPEED.

Senator from Perquimans and Pasquotank:

In the Senate, on Wednesday, March 1867, Preamble and Resolution to Adopt the Proposition to Submit to Congress the Plan of Reconstruction Devised by Southern Gentlemen in Washington. To extend the ballot or impartial suffrage to colored men.

It is to be regretted, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on Federal Relations, composed as it is, of men of calmness, deliberation, and high cultivation, and enjoying, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the Senate and the country, did not, after the lengthened consideration which they gave the subject referred to them, come to some definite conclusion, and recommend some course of action, to be taken upon it. But since they have simply made a report upon the resolution, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration, without any recommendation, we will have, if we can, to ascertain their views upon the subject from the report which they have submitted. They tell us, Sir, that there is nothing in the resolution, they are fully persuaded, which the people of North Carolina would not accept, if they were assured they would accomplish the object they have so deeply at heart, so ardently desire. That the people are satisfied that no *material* prosperity is possible; no alleviation of their sufferings; no arresting the disorganization, social or political, until these vexed questions are settled, and political union established upon a just and liberal basis—that the State, to accomplish an end so desirable, indeed paramount should do any thing consistent with her honor, and that the Committee see nothing in the proposition which North Carolina could not, and would not, and ought not, at this time to consent to, provided a final settlement could be arrived at.

Well, Mr. Speaker, after a calm and full survey of present indications, and the *animus of the Federal Congress*, the Committee can see no good that can result from the adoption of the Resolution. But, on the contrary, such action on the part of this General Assembly may be so construed as to place the people of the State in a position at once false and degrading. Why? Because it is a matter of common fame, that Congress has passed an act, in effect destroying the organization of the State, and placing restrictions on her action, intended as punishment to her people. The Report says: "In view of this fact, it does seem to your Committee to be an inopportune time to come forward with propositions of our own." The Committee then say that "they have ever been and are still willing to yield all the issues of the late unfortunate war, to any reasonable terms that was legitimately involved, yet there is a point, beyond which honor and self respect forbid us to go." Surely that point cannot be found in a proposition, which your Committee say, if submitted to the people, would be acceptable to them, and in which "your Committee see nothing to which North Carolina could not, and ought not to agree, at this time, provided that by so doing a final settlement of our troubles could be arrived at." Can that honorably be done for a price which may not be proposed for a *consideration?* Can it be that to come forward and propose a plan of adjustment, which, in the opinion of the people, "is a better mode, a more generous mode, one better calculated to secure the peace and harmony of this great land," one more in accordance with equity, justice and the principles upon which our institutions are founded, than any yet offered them, will either violate any principle of honor or reach a point beyond which honor or self-respect forbid them to go, or mantle any cheek with a blush?

But "the time is inopportune," say the Committee; but if it would effect the object so much desired, they are fully persuaded, if submitted to the people of North Carolina, it would be acceptable to them; as your committee see nothing in the proposition which North Carolina could not and ought not, at this time, to consent to. Ah! but say the Committee, if offer we must, let us try and conduct ourselves, in this hour of our unparrelled misfortune and woe, in such a manner as not to reflect shame upon the record of the past. *Certainly.* Keep your records as pure as chrystal and your garments as white as wool. Let your escutcheon be so garnished with modesty and purity that the smallest soil will be visible as a spot upon the sun. Can it be possible, is it within the reason of things, that to come forward, *when invited*, and propose a plan, which we think a better one than any yet devised, can reflect shame upon the records of the past? Sir, we have repeatedly set forth our feelings, declared our sentiments and intimated our wishes, by acts and declaratory resolves; but never embodied our plans. Now, Sir, when invited, we do come forward *for the first time*, and propose a plan as embodied in the preamble and resolutions. The North having failed to agree upon a plan, and invited a proposition, *it is neither impolitic, imprudent, unmanly or dishonorable,* to respond. Indeed, sir, it is prudent, wise, honorable and manly to state, frankly, upon what plan,—how much we will concede, not to prevent harsh legislation, not to avert impending vengence, but to *meet and be met,* upon a common centre, around which all sections may in harmony and concert revolve forever. But, say the committee, it is a matter of common fame, known to all, that Congress has passed an act in effect destroying the organization of the State, and placing restrictions on her action, evidently intended as a punishment to our people, and upon this, the committee predicate all their opposition, *if any,* to the passage of the resolution. Sir, I was born in a land of liberty and well know its value, and, in the name of our common heritage, I protest against the sovereign State of North Carolina standing still and seeing her citizens punished by unconstitutional enactments without entering her most solemn protest. If her citizens have violated any law,—if they have committed treason,—let the laws be administered. No *ex post facto* laws to punish at wholesale before conviction. Sir, this act is not yet the law of the land; possibly it may never be. If it is, as the committee says, when "after the lapse of time, when wiser, more dispassionate and cooler councils shall prevail." I wish this preamble and resolution to stand of record, in the name of the people of North Carolina, as witness of their oft repeated assertion that their great wish *is now* for the formation of a more perfect Union and for the restoration of peace and harmony on an indestructable basis.

What is this proposition, when divested of all feeling and exaggeration? The 1st. section was ordained in full by the State Convention and ratified by the people, and is clearly set forth in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

The second clause is also ordained by the State Convention.

Section third is already a part of the Constitution of the United States, as in the 4th article, section 2nd, and is fully incorporated in the civil rights bill.

The 4th section proposes a change in the basis of representation from numbers to voters, and obliterates the legal distinction in franchise qualification on account of race or color, and establishes a maximum property qualification, and excludes from enumeration all who are excluded on account of race or color only; and this is in fact the only change; the others being long recognized and quite as effective now as they will be after the incorporation of all these clauses into the United States Constitution.

The amendment proposed to the State Constitution is *cardinal* and Radical, but after all is simply a return to the Constitution of our fathers, "agreed to and resolved upon by the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, at Halifax, on the 18th of Dec. 1776, which allows all freemen of the age of twenty-one to vote for members of the House of Commons, and women, free negroes and freeholders to vote for members of the House of Commons, "except that in this the women are excluded, and $250 in taxable property, or the ability to read and write, is instead of the freehold qualification. Now, sir, in view of all the facts and circumstances which surround this question, and in aid of our friends North, I submit if it is not better to submit this proposition as a basis of settlement than to wait until we find ourselves overwhelmed, by the combination of Southern radicalism and free negroism, and that, too, when the body of the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the South is excluded from all participation in the governing power.

The leading objection to this plan lies not in the property qualification or impartial suffrage, as it is called, but in a doubt of the capacity of the freemen properly to appreciate and use suffrage. But that is not the issue. The issue is qualified or unusual suffrage to freedmen, and disfranchisement of the body of the virtue, patriotism and wisdom of the whites. Between these, we are now compelled to express our preference.

The other great objection is the right of Congress to interfere with the rights guaranteed to the States by the Constitution to regulate their own internal concerns, and to proclaim martial law over a State in times of profound peace, when the State has not one man in arms, an organized militia, or a single implement of warfare. Is it manly,—does it accord with the genius of our institutions,—does it display the spirit of free men,—is it just to ourselves,—to our posterity,—if in full discharge of our representative duties to our constituents,—to sit quietly by and witness the perpetration of all these enormities and neither remonstrate, propose or protest? In view of all the facts and circumstances eurrounding us, ought we not, at this time, to take some initiatory step to express our opinion, indicate our will and embody our plans, if for no other reason, (if you are satisfied, of what I am not, that it will have no effect on Congress) to sustain our friends in their future efforts and in approbation of their past course?

I am clear in my opinion, if we have friends in the President of the United States and his cabinet, or if we have friends among the moderate Republicans in Congress, or among the masses at the North, it is our duty to hold up their hands in this, the great crisis of our fate. I am fully satisfied, and feel well justified in declaring, that the great difficulty in harmonizing the country grows out of mutual misapprehension of each other by the two great sections. Mutual misapprehension does exist; mutual jealousy *is patent;* and harmony, conciliation, and concert of action cannot be restored until "the green-eyed monster" is stifled. The South desires to preserve its manhood, and will, at any hazard, preserve its honor and maintain its self-respect. The Southern people are generous, brave and true, and will never consent to anything that savors of either truckling or bravado. After mature reflection and consultation, and I am pleased to find myself so and also ably sustained by the Committee in their report, I am satisfied there is, in this proposition, no sacrifice of honor, manhood, person or property. I desire to sustain the President and his Cabinet in any laudable effort to harmonize the country. I desire to sustain the friends of Constitutional liberty wherever found, and especially do I desire to let those of our friends at the North, who stood by us in the brightest of the morning and in the darkest hour of our trial, know that we are willing to submit to terms which *we think hard,* to be restored to our proper *status* in the Federal Union. That, notwithstanding we have pronounced the ordinance of secession void—assented to and acquiesced in the abolition of slavery—abrogated and annulled the solemn obligations of the State, by the repudiation of the State debt incurred in aid of the rebellion—ratified an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime; and taken the oath prescribed as the condition of amnesty and pardon; we are, *still,* willing to make another effort to secure a final settlement; to be again united with them in a common country and concerted action for the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." I desire them to know, and the world to understand, that conservatism is stil the "grand characteristic" of the good old North State, and that the conservative masses are not only willing but anxious to return to the great principles of constitutional liberty proclaimed by their fathers at Charlotte, on the 20th day of May, 1775, and embodied in the Constitution of the United States in 1787. That the people of North Carolina acquiesced in the exactions required (as they supposed) as conditions precedent to speedy rehabilitation, *frankly, truly,* and [illegible] with a steady purpose to observe and keep them. If all their sufferings, faithfullessand fortitude during the late war, their prompt appreciation of the situation, and ready compliance with all the requirements since the surrender, do not satisfy the "governing States," *so called,* of their firmness and fidelity, they are still willing, *upon the invitation of representative men of the North* professing to desire the reconstruction of the government upon principles of liberty regulated by law, to come forward, "if they think there is a better mode, a more generous mode, a mode better calculated to secure the peace and harmony and prosperity of this great land, and propose it." Believing the plan stated in the preamble a better plan, a more generous one, and one better calculated to secure the peace and prosperity of this "great land," and, in their opinion, more in accordance with equity, justice and the principles upon which our Republican institutions are founded, than the one commonly known as the "Howard amendment," or No. 14, of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, they "come forward and propose it. "They desire it known that their own sense of justice, not coercion, prompted them to extend to all classes of citizens, "not rash equality: but equal rights;" and that they have guaranteed to every citizen ample protection in all that pertains to the "rights of persons and the rights of property;" and that when by practice and growth in knowledge of *principles* any class of citizens come to understand and appreciate their own rights and interests, and the rights and interests of others, they too will enjoy impartial participation in the elective franchise. The people of this Commonwealth have ever shown a willingness to extend the principle to all who are sufficiently informed, and cover all with the mantle, but will never voluntariaiy divest any who have ever been invested with the elective franchise. They can never be the voluntary instruments of depriving themselves of the great body of the wisdom, virtue and patriotism of the State in the governing power; and in the name of a common ancestry, in the name of a common country, in the name of the great principles of equality, in the name of the freemen of this good old commonwealth and in the name of Jehovah, the common Father of us all, I protest against it.

It is my deliberate opinion, well and calmly considered, still I express it with deference and diffidence, that this General Assembly ought to pass the preamble and resolution or something similar to it, speedily and unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, if Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, are better than all the waters in Israel; if they will not heal, then we must yield to the inevitable and bathe in the Jordan.

Having discharged my duty, I shall await events. The destiny of this State is my destiny, Her people are my people. Her God is my God; where she is there will I be also, to love, honor, cherish and defend her.

State of North Carolina, } Superior
Bertie County. } Court.

Petition to make real estate assets.

John A. Phelps, Administrator with the will annexed of Starkey Byram.

vs.

Heirs at law of Starkey Byram.

In this case it is made appear to the Court, that Betsey Johnson, is not a resident of North Carolina, but resides outside of the State in parts unknown. And it is also made appear that Joshua A. Hawkins and wife Mary Elizabeth Hawkins, are *non residents* of North Carolina and are residents of Robeson County, Texas. It is therefore ordered, that publication, for six weeks be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., for said parties to appear at my office in Windsor, on Monday the 12th September 1870, and answer the complaint or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and the land be sold to pay debts as prayed for.

Witness William P. Gurley Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Bertie at office in Windsor this the 11th day of July A. D. 1870.

WILLIAM P. GURLEY,
3-6t. S. C. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

(Male or Female) for

PHYSICAL LIFE OF *WOMEN.*

ADVICE TO THE MAIDEN, WIFE AND MOTHER. By Dr. Napheys, Chief of Clinic of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Just issued. Price $200. *A brave pere book.* Discusses topids of vital importance to every woman. The most salable book of the day. 15,000 copies sold already! Recommended by Surgeon General W. A. Hammond, Henry Ward Beecher and *hosts* of other eminent physicians and clergymen. Terms most liberal. Send for circulars, Testimonials, etc. Address, GEO. P ACLEAN, Publisher, 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 3—3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I hereby declare myself an independent Republican candidate for a seat in the next (Forty-Second) Congress of the United States.

I hold to, and believe in, the great principles of the Republican Party but I do neither believe in, nor will I uphold, the wasteful extravagance and flagrant misapplication of the treasure of the people, that has obtained in the working and organization of the party; nor can I, with a clear conscience, longer sustain what I have reason to believe is corrupt and extravagant in the administration of our own State government, and especially the onorous taxation, County, State and Federal, imposed upon our people, not to meet the needs of the Government, but as I fear, to pay and pamper a useless horde of officers.

I believe that it is the bounden duty of every good citizen in the United States to use his utmost endeavors to suppress disorder, and to promote harmony and good feeling throughout the entire Country; and, believing that the greatest step to that end, would be universal ammesty by the Congress of the United States, for all past political offences, I hereby pledge myself if elected, to use my whole influence to secure the passage of that act, and to reduce taxation to the lowest possible working rate.

I take this step after mature deliberation and consultation with Republicans in whose judgment and Republicanism, I have the fullest confidence; not to give factious opposition, nor to produce disorganization, but with sincere desire to assist in purging the Republican Party of the impurities which have been infused into it by the controlling influence of the bad men into whose hands it has fallen; and to regenerate and purify it in the hands of honest men.

Respectfully,
TIMOTHY MORGAN.

Hertford, N. C., July 7, 1870.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

All persons in the counties of Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates and Chowan, who have been assessed on the annual lists, or who owe any Internal Revenue Taxes, are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following places on the days mentioned, for the purpose of collecting said Taxes.

Gatesville, on Monday July 18, for Gates co.
Edenton on Tuesday July 19, for Chowan co.
Hertford, on Wednesday July 20th, for Perquimans co.
Elizabeth City, Thursday July 21st, Pasquotank co.
Camden C. H. Friday July 22d, Camden co.
Currituck C. H. Saturday July 23d, for Currituck co.

☞ The Law governing the collecting of the Revenue will be enforced in all cases of delinquency, especially that section which attaches a penalty for carrying on any business, trade or profession, without paying the special tax.

WILLIAM BARROW,
Col., 1st N. C. Dist.

Jackson, July 7th, 1870.

$34 PER DAY.

AGENTS WANTED.

In every Town, County and State, to canvass for HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Great Paper,

With which is given away that superb and world-renowned work of art "Marshall's Household Engraving of Washington." The best paper and the grandest engraving in America. Agents report "making $17 in half a day." "Sales easier than books, and profits greater." Ladies or gentlemen desiring immediate and largely remunerative employment; book canvassers, and all soliciting agents will find more money in this than anything else. It is something *entirely new,* being an *unprecedented combination* and very taking. Send for circular and terms to J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 39 Park Row, New York.

PLEASE READ THIS.

Reader, have you tried Tinkham's "Wonderful Headache Remedy"? If not, try a box, and you will use no other Remedy. Warranted to cure the worst case of Headache, Earache, or Toothache, in five minutes. It contains nothing poisonous, it is no liquid, and can be applied by any child. It contains no magic power, and it is, putting aside all patent medicines and humbugs, the best Remedy in the world for the above diseases. Warrantdd to cure, or the money refunded. It has been thoroughly tested in this part of the Union, and hundreds have been cured with this Remedy. Remember, reader, this is no humbug, but a positive fact. Can be sent by mail safely to any part of the globe, and warranted to reach the purchases. Please send for a box by mail, and be convinced that Headacht, Earache and Toothache can be cured. Directions sent with every box. Price $1 00 per box by mail to any post-office in the Union. Don't fail to try it! 1 doz. Boxes, $10; 1-2 doz. Boxes, $5. Address OTIS TINKHAM, North Middleboro', Mass. (Box 41). Discount to the trade.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

You can get a sure cure for Coughs and Colds, and all lung complaints free. It has cured thousanes. Send for it

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, JULY, 14, 1870.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements this issue:
New York advertisements.
Walter Clark.
Agents Wanted.
Court Notice.
University of N. C.

Local and Personal.

☞ Col. J. W. HINTON, of Norfolk, Va., is in town.

☞ We saw Col. W. A. MOORE, of Edenton, in town this week.

☞ Read the story on our first page. We know some husbands who may do so with profit.

☞ J. C. PERRY Esq. has laid a lot of fine ripe Peaches on our Table. Of course we relished them.

☞ See article on our last page in reference to the proper treatment of the Birds. They are our friends.

☞ The article on our fourth page "cleansing the premises" is full of practical suggestions. Read and act upon them.

☞ This is just the season of the year to have first rate pictures taken, and the place to secure them is at WINNER'S Gallery, in Dr. Butt's building, on Road Street. As an Artist he stands at the head of the profession. His work speaks for itself. He also keeps a fine assortment of picture frames. Go and examine them.

☞ The Colored Order of Odd Fellows of this place will have their grand anniversary on Wednesday next. They will have a parade in the evening and an address by P. N. G. ISAAC S. MULLEN, of Free Virginia Lodge, Portsmouth, Va. They will also have a supper, after the address, in the Williams Building on Water Street.

☞ Our Norfolk package was returned to us last week, the papers all wet through, the wrapper soaked with water and the directions washed off. We should like to know how this happened?

☞ Send us all the local news. An exchange makes the following good suggestion:

"Always when you come in possession of any important news go directly to your home paper, and inform the editor. You will not only receive his grateful acknowledgement of the favor, but also the thanks of his patrons. Many items of news doubtless escape our notice every week, which would add interest to our paper if chronicled."

☞ The Democrats of Camden are finding their canvas "up hill work." They are making all sorts of appeals and are profuse in their professions and promises. They are doing their level best to make the people believe

"The well-trained hypocrite has something
Still of inward worth."

The indications are, however, that gallant little Camden will go Republican by a neat majority.

☞ Messrs. BOONE and GILBERT open their regular canvas to-day, beginning at Edenton. They speak to morrow at Ward's Store in Chowan county; on Saturday at Holly Grove, Gates county; on Monday at Gatesville; on Tuesday at Haslett's Shops, Gates county; on Thursday at Riddick's Store, in Perquimans county; on Friday, at Hertford; and at Belvidere on Saturday, July 23. Speaking to commence at 12 M. Balance of appointments in our next.

☞ Dr. R. K. SPEED opened his Senatorial canvas at this place on Saturday last. His speech was quite in contrast with the one he made here at the Democratic Convention a few weeks ago. *Then* he wasn't a candidate; *now* he' is before the people asking for their votes! What a difference it makes! Possibly he is influenced by the advice of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. In that he is acting the part of a wise man. The Doctor insists that he will be elected in spite of all opposition. If the thought will keep him in good talking trim up to the election we have no sort of objection to his indulging it. At the setting of the 4th of August's sun he will hear a little thunder that will dispel the illusion.

☞ A Correspondent from a neighboring county sends us the following, overheard by him a few days since:

"Hallo, Pat, did you see the Card of the Independent Republican Candidate for Congress?"

"Yes, what of it?" "Och! nothing much. I only want you to tell me the meaning of the word *Independent*." "Bad manners to your ignorance, did you drop all the education you got into the Atlantic as you came over the sea? Do you not know the meaning of the word independent? Sure every schoolboy knows that *Independent*, as applied to those discontented and disgusted politicians to whom the Republicans refused to give office, and are now attempting to organize a new party because they could not get all the spoils, means '*not to be depended upon.*'"

That Irishman seemed to understand the meaning of terms in their particular application.

☞ In his speech the other day, our friend Dr. SPEED made some statements which he ironically invited Republicans to "put in their pipes and smoke." As one good turn deserves another we propose returning the compliment. The Doctor says he is a member of "the Conservative party"—that he is its standard bearer in this Senatorial District. Those of our readers curious enough to learn the status, position and objects of this party will find it explained, in plain Anglo-Saxon, by the Tarboro *Carolinian*, a leading Democratic paper of this State, in these words:

The Conservative party is a mere clique, a faction, a sore upon the body politic, a political plague in North Carolina, and elsewhere in the South. A party without any fixed principles, no national influence, and no higher object or aim than office, and without any apparent effect but to create schism.

Suppose, now Doctor, you put this in *your* pipe and smoke awhile!

☞ Bills of Costs in Criminal Actions, for sale at this Office. Superior Court Clerks will find this a labor-saving blank.

☞ Do not delay in sending the tickets. Write clear, plain and distinct, so there may be no errors in printing.

☞ In answer to the question of "Conservative" we would say that we object to his party because it indicats no line of policy for the future. It is a tearing down and not a building up policy. It is unsafe.

☞ A tragic occurrence took place at South Mills on Saturday evening last resulting in death. A man named WM. B. JONES attacked another named JAMES SAWYER. The latter in self defence, drew his knife and stabbed the former, resulting in his death.

☞ A man named JOB STANLY in the lower part of the County was arrested on Saturday on the charge of cruelly whipping a boy. He was brought before Mayor COBB and bound over to Court. He gave bonds for his appearance, but on being called failed to answer.

☞ GEORGE H. BROWN, of Mansfield, Pa., has purchased the "Overman farm" —140 acres—at Salem, this county. He proposes moving here this fall. This makes some 1600 acres of land purchased in that locality by Pennsylvanians, all in sight of each other.

☞ We are informed that one of the "Independent Republican (?) Candidates" down the county is acting as an Agent for that rabid Democratic sheet the Raleigh *Sentinel*. And yet he asks Republicans to vote for him! They will do it "over the left."

☞ Hon. C. L. COBB is filling his appointments. He has an enthusiastic reception from the people wherever he goes. His election is conceded beyond a doubt. This is as it should be. At a time like this no true Republican can hesitate as to whom he will vote for.

☞ Our Enfield correspondent reached us too late for this issue. We regret this as he gives us an interesting account of Mr. COBB'S canvas in "Old Halifax" and Northampton. He reports that "COBB, PHILLIPS and the Republican ticket will recieve a larger majority in Halifax county than has heretofore been given."

☞ Nature has formed strange fellows in her time. She abhors a vacuum, and when a skull is unballasted with brains, she generates sap according to the capacity of the void. Vanity is the compensation she benevolently bestows on a fool in alleviation of his mental deficiency. Is our St. Louis correspondent answered?

☞ W. H. WEATHERLY Esq., has just completed a new Map of Elizabeth City, made from actual survey, by authority of the Mayor and Commissioners. It is gotten up in magnificent style, and is very accurate. Each lot, street, stream, public building, and every thing of interest is clearly located and marked. As a surveyor Mr WEATHERLY has no superior in Eastern North Corolina.

☞ A correspondent from "over the Sound" writes us that the campaign is opening up quite auspiciously. As election day approaches the disposition increases to unite and harmonize—to "close up the ranks." He adds:

"Mr. COBB is very popular. He will poll a full vote. The people know him and have confidence in him. As for Mr. MORGAN, he may be some butter in Perquimans, but when you come to spread him out over the whole District he is almighty thin."

☞ A number of leading and influencial Republicans in renewing their subscriptions to the NORTH CAROLINIAN have embraced the occasion to express their approbation of its course. Especially do they commend its avoidance of the scurrility and vituperative personalities so much indulged in by the partizan press. We know the temptation, during a political canvas, is great to sound the war whoop and hit every head that comes in reach. When one journal indulges in jibes and sneers and unmanly threats it requires some courage in the other not to retaliate. But feeling that all this is demoralizing we have set our face against it.

☞ Through the indefatigable efforts of Hon C. L. COBB a Post Office has been established at Rose Dale this county and a mail route from that place to Elizabeth City opened. We have insisted that this should be done. It was needed, and through the persistent efforts of Mr. COBB success has crowned our labors. We hold that the running of the mails is one of the proper functions of the Government, created by the Constitution of the United States, and imposing upon Congress the necessary duty of establishing mails for the purpose of reaching the *whole population of the country*. Mr. COBB has likewise succeeded in having a mail route established between Harrellsville Landing and Pitch Landing in Hertford county.

☞ The installation ceremonies of Samaritan Lodge No 1. of the Knights of Jericho, took place in the M. E. Church on Monday evening. The following officers were installed by Dept. Grand W. C. Jos. COMMANDER; Thomas Commander, as Sir Knight Chief; C. H. Robinson, Sir Knight V. Chief; W. R. Cobb, Sir Knight Recorder; L. C. Dashiels, Treasurer; Rev. W. P. Wright, Chaplain; O. C. Horton, Marshal; W. T. Phelps, Herald; J. J. Garner, Guard; B. F. Baker, Sentinel. The annual Address was delivered by Hon. C. C. POOL. The theme of Temperance, though an old one and worn thread-bare by the thousands who have declaimed upon it, was presented in an interesting and forcible manner by his Honor. Chaste in delivery, eloquent in language, original in thought and logical in argument, the effort was a decided success. We are glad to know that this Order is in a flourishing condition. The secret is, the ladies, God bless them, aid in making it so.

☞ Watermelons are beginning to make their appearance.

☞ MRS. LABOYTAUX would announce to her patrons and the Public that she is now selling her Millinery Goods at cost. The Ladies would find it to their interest to give her a call.

☞ The account of the closing exercises of the Female Department of Perquimans Academy at Hertford reached us too late for this issue. The communication will appear in our next.

☞ A subscription is being circulated to raise funds to purchase a set of Silver Instruments for the Elizabeth City Cornet Band. They should have no difficulty in raising a sufficient sum. The Band is one of the popular institutions of of our town.

☞ A special term of the Superior Court was held at this place, commencing on Monday, presided over by his Hon. Judge POOL. Only criminal cases were atttended to. The colored man arrested some weeks weeks since for stealing a mule from Dr. POOL was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years. Two boys, one white the other colored, were tried for opening a trunk and stealing money from Capt. WALKER, of this place. The white boy was cleared but the other was convicted and sentenced ten years to the Penitentiary. A little colored girl arrested for stealing money from JORDON CLOSE of this place, was convicted and sentenced four months in the County jail. Court adjourned on Wednesday morning.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

List of Letters remaining at the Post Office at Elizabeth City for the month ending June 30th 1870.

Miss Nancy Armstrong, Miss Ellen Banks, Wm. Baungortor, Rev. Wells Briggs, Mrs. Ban Ballance, Miss Jenny Borum, Mr. E. Binvin, Jane Bozne, William Corner, Henry Clayton, Madiann E. Commander, John Copelan, John Clayton, A. L. Conner, Thomas McDowal, Capt. W. R. Elgy, E. M. C. Forbes, Charles McDonald, Mary Ann Glover, Susan Gibson, George Grimes col., Margaret M. Godfrey, Mary Hill col., T. A. Heinel. Agt., Jane Homer, Thomas Holloway col., Thomas Harborough col., J. W. Hill, Nellie Liverman, Margaret G. Leitch, Eliza Ann Morris, Aron Mullen, Abram Marsh, William H. Martin, Peter Moore, T. J. Mitchel, C. G. Munroe, Chloe McDaugle, Patric McNeal, William C. Overby, James M. Overby, O. H. Perry agt., P. L. Ruysell, L. Runnells, H. H. Foster E. A. Steavens, Alfred Spruill, Rev. J. B. Sawyer 2, Thadeus Luton, Benjamin Sutton, Washington Smith, Fredrick Skinner, Rev. J. A. Young, Anna Welch, E. Williams, J. C. Watkins, Rev. John Washington, Miss Virginia Williams.

3-1t. W. A. PRICE, P. M.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'

Willet Mott, R. I.; Edward George, New York; Dr. Singleton, Hertford, N. C.; T. C. Humphurs, Currituck; W. McNider Currituck; Col. E. P. Jones, T. H. Gillam, Perquimans; D. McD. Lindsey, Currituck; Col. A. P. Cherry, Camden; Col. Wm. A. Moore, Peter Warren, Edenton; C. D. Cadugan, R. I.; E. T. Simmons, M. V. B. Gilbert, Currituck; Mr. Saturn and family, South Mills; Mr. Wood, Perquimans.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending July. 9.
REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on July, 3 88° in shade.
July. 6th—72°
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. 76°

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.		30
" Fresh "	10 @	15
Bacon...Clear side ₱ lb.		20
" Rib side		18
" Shoulder		16
" Hams, country	18 @	20
" " sugar cured	20 @	22
Butter—Country	25 @	30
" N.Y. State	45 @	50
Beeswax—₱ lb	25 @	30
Beans...white Navy,		2.50
Cement—₱ bbl.,	2.50 @	3.00
Corn—new, ₱ bu.		1.00
Cheese—₱ lb		25
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	40 @	50
Cotton yarn—₱ block		2.00
" in seed, ₱ lb.		18
" in bale,		19
" in lint,		17
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb		20
Eggs—₱ doz.		12
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	6,00 @	7,00
" Extra	7,00 @	8,00
" Family	8,50 @	9,50
Blue Fish 10 ₱lbs	6,00 @	7,00
" Herring ₱ bbl		10,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @	12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @	15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @	60
Flaxseed—₱ bu		2,00
Hides—Dry ₱ lb		12 @ 13
" Green		5 @ 6
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.		50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @	1,10
Lard—₱ lb		20 @ 25
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @	22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @	20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @	16,00
" Lath "		3,00
Lime...Rockland, ₱ bbl.		2.00
" Shell, "		1.00
" Phil'a. "		2,50
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs		1,00
Oats, new—₱ bu.		60
Peas—Black ₱ bu		1,00
Black Eyed Peas		1,40
Pork—Mess		30 @ 33
Potatoes—New ₱ bu.		75 @ 1,00
" Sweet ₱ bu.		75 to 1,00
Rice—₱ lb		3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000		50,00 to 60,00
Rope (old) ₱ lb.		3
Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000		2,00 to 2,25
" 12 " "		3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.		2,00
Salt—F. I., per bu.		75
Tallow...₱ lb.		8 @ 9
Wool...₱ lb.		20 @ 25
Wood...₱ cord		2,50 to 3,00
Whiskey...₱ gal.		1,75 to 2,50
Yeapon...₱ bu.		25 to 40

MARINE REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr. Thomas Jefferson, Conklin, Norfolk, Tuesday
Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Cox. Hertford.
Schr. Ada, Whithurst, Beaufort.
Schr. Sarah Francis, Hayman, Norfolk.
Schr. Wave, Walker.
Schr. Startled Fawn, Owens.
Schr. Willis, Chadwick Beaufort.
Schr. Snow Storm, Cartwright.
Schr. Angelica, Messer, up sound.
Schr. Annie Todd, Cadugan, Roanoke Island.
Schr. Sarah Webb, Picket.
Schr. Union, Jerolds, up sound.
Schr. Iown, Hooper.
Sloop Sarah Louisa, Brown.
Sloop Pioneer, Starkins, Norfolk.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke Island.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Thomas Jefferson Conklin to Norfolk, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Cox, to Norfolk.
Schr. Startled Fawn, Owens.
Schr. Cathrine, Tate.
Schr. Georgia, Tate, up sound.
Schr. Sarah Webb, Picket, Little River.
Schr. Carrie, Lewis, Little River.
Schr. Annie Todd, Cadugan, Roanoke Island.
Schr. Eugene, Rodgers, up sound.
Schr. Iown, Hooper.
Sloop Sarah Louisa, Brown.
Sloop Pioneer, Starkins, Norfolk.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. CLARK'S LONDON REMEDIES, "FOR SPECIAL COMPLAINTS."

Dr. Clark's Invigorator gives strength to the aged and debilitated; it is especially designed for the young men who have wasted their vigor by excesses of every kind, and all persons whose systems have become weak by imprudence are completely restored by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Purifier cleanses the blood from all impurities; such as Scrofula; Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Humors of every sort, Bad Breath, Offensive Perspiration, Foul Feet, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Falling of the Hair, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases of the skin. It is also beneficial in diseases of the Lungs and Digestive Organs. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Panacea relieves Pain of every description; Headache, Earache, Toothache, Stoumachche, Backache, Pains in the Breast and Limbs. It is an invaluable remedy in all Nervous Disorders, and no family should be without it. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Elixir is a certain cure for all weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and discharges of a mucopurulent nature, Leucorrhoe, Gonorrhoe, Spermatorrhoe, and Seminal Weakness, are speedily cured by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Regulator, for females only, is guaranteed to correct all special irregularities and difficulties of Single Ladies. Married Ladies are cautioned not to use it when in a certain condition, as its effects would be too powerful. Price One Dollar.

All of these celebrated remedies are prepared from Fluid Extracts under Dr. Clark's immediate supervision and are warranted fresh and pure. All afflicted persons should send a carefully written statement of their ailments to Dr. Clark, and the proper remedy will be sent promptly to their address. Dr. Clark can be consulted personally at his office, and will furnish all necessary accommodations to patients who place themselves under his care. All letters address DR. J. CLARK,
Office, No. 10 Amity Street,
N. Y. City (near Broadway.)

April 14, 1870-1yr.

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE. "The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicine plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow camomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, and all climates, the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility of begot disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer, as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

This Valuable Family Medicine has been widely and favorably known in our own and foreign countries, upwards of

DE BING'S VIAFUGA.

For Consumption and its attendant *complaints* of the *Liver Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Genital Organs*, and all afflictions *Peculiar to Women*. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching* PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists.

L. F. BINGHAM & CO. *Chemists and Proprietors*,
142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
1y.

THIRTY YEARS!

It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, *a sure remedy*; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts, and $1 per bottle.

CAPT. WM. W. BURGESS,

FORMERLY OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WITH

GRANT, MANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
CARPETS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTING IN GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c.

Making all our furniture we are able to give better satisfaction and sell at lower prices than any house South of Baltimore.

"JOHNSON'S HALL,"

57 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FEATHERS.

TREMENDEOUS CRASH

IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

BELOW THE GOLD STANDARD.

PRICES THAT ASTONISH ALL AT

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO'S.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

They are now opening a beautiful stock of

DRESS GOODS AT A REDUCTION OF

FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

The best selection of Prints,

GINGHAMS, LINEN AND COTTONS.

LADS' FINE HOSIERY.

PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

We also keep and constantly receive the best Philadelphia made Ladies and Gents Shoes.

CHEAP CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

Ready made clothing and clothing made to order.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of the Latest and most approved styles always in season.

BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
TRUNKS AND UMBERELERS

IN GREAR ABUNDANCE,

And a great many other articles sold cheap at

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1870.—1-y.

NORTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to	5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M.D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869–1y.

C. W. GRANDY, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool. Jan. 13, 1870–1v.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building. etc. SAMUEL T. MEADS.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869–1y.

JAMES M. MULLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Martin and Edgecombe Counties.

Business entrusted to him promptly attended to.

Mar. 3, 1870–1y.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O., Princess Anne co. Va., or Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13–tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
33—m.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches:

☞ Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.
May 26, 1870–tf.

NOW OPEN!

WINNER'S GALLERY OF ART.

Photographs and Pictures of all kinds taken in the best styles

Rooms over Dr. Butt's Drug Store, on Road Street.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., June 9, 1870.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD

Increased Facilities to Club Organizers. Send for New Price List.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
(P. O. Box 5643.) 31 & 33 Vesey St., New York. tf.

JOS. G. SPRUILL.

GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER.

NO. 27, MARKET SQUARE.

Corner Union Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Can sell you a goop Cigar and Fine Chewing Tobacco. Besides you can get Perfumery and Extracts, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Fine Soaps, Paper and Envelopes, Fine Pocket Knives. Besides hundreds of other articles that can not be mentioned in a small advertisement.

ELECTION NOTICE.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

In conformity with an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 26th day of March, 1870, an election will be held in the county of Chowan, on the 1st Thursday of Aug., 1870, at the several voting precincts in said county, for the follwing offices:

One member of Congress for the first District; one member of the House of Representatives, and two Senators for the first Senatorial district of the General Assembly; one County Treasurer; one Register of Deeds; one County Surveyor; five County Commissioners; one Attorney General for the State; one Coroner, and one Sheriff.

At the same time and places an election will be held for five Justices of the Peace, one Township Clerk, one Constable, and three School Committee, for Edenton township; two Justices of the Peace, one Township Clerk, one Constable, and three School Committee, for Middle township; Two Justices of the Peace, one Township Clerk, one Constable, and three School Committee, for Upper township.

Also, at the same time and places the proposition to raise, by taxation, the present year, the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars for Public Schools, will be voted on by the Electors of the said county of Chowan.

By order of County Commissioners.
July 7, 1870.

100 MEN WANTED.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina want 100 MEN to ditch, chop logs and make roads. Good wages will be given. Apply immediately at their office at the "Yankee Store" in Elizabeth City.
June 30, 1870.–3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In returning our thanks to the public for their

VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE

to us since opening our store of Drugs, Medicines, &c. we will state that our past course shall be our future, and we will at all times use our best efforts to give our patrons satisfaction in both quality and price.

We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES AND

STATIONARY.

Especially would we call your attention to our large and well assorted stock of

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PUTTY.

Also a superior article of Oil for Machinery.

Any and every article sold by us we will guarantee to be as represented.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies, to the

IMPROVED INDIGO SOAP

sold only by us pronounced by all who have used it to be the best *soap* ever sold in this market, washes equally well in warm or cold, well or rain water, at half the labor, and a saving of time and money, no Indigo used by those who use this soap. Call and get a *bar* and give it a trial.

Prescriptions Compounded at all hours, day or night, Sunday not excepted.

CALL AND SEE US.

DR. WM. GRUMBEIN & CO.

Corner of Main and Road Sts.
1y. Elizabeth City, N. C.

DR. J. N. BUTT

Sells Pure Non-Explosive Kerosene. Keeps a large lot of Lamps, small and medium, lamp complete for 50 cents. I keep ne-plus ultra chimneys, small, medium, large and mammoth, flange chimney, small, medium and large, Comet chimney, and the old Socket or Slip Chimney, Daylight, Brocket Lamps, Silver Reflectors and Chandaliers for Stores.

A fresh and large lot of Pure White Lead, from 10 to 14 cents. Pure Linseed Oil, at the lowest figures. Machine and Fine Lubricating Oil. Pure Fish and other oils. Received and for sale at Dr. Jas. N. Butt's.

I have just received a choice lot of probably the finest chewing tobacco ever brought to this market.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

DRUG NOTICE.—

Vessel builders and house painters, call at the Apothecaries Hall and buy of Dr. Jas. N. Butt your White Lead and Lindseed Oil.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

FISHERIES.—

August first, the undersigned, will be prepared to exhibit specimens of Sein Twine one-third less in weight and bulk, than the ordinary twine, but of equal strength, and in their judgment equal in service, requiring lighter cordage, and less force in hauling, which must make a large saving in expense.

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO.
Boston, May 19, 1870-8t.

NOTICE.

The installation of the officers elect of Samaritan Lodge of the Knights of Jericho will take place in the M. E. Church in Elizabeth City on Monday night, July 11th, 1870.

Hon. C. C. POOL will deliver the annual address.

The public are earnestly invited to attend.

W. R COBB,
L. C. DASHIELL,
W. S. WHEDBEE,
T. A. COMMANDER,
Committee.

3t.

WILMINGTON N. CAROLINA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office, No. 5, North Front street Wilmington, N. C.

Capital Stock $300,000, with privilege to increase it to $1,000,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Insurance that cannot be obtained by a Policy in the Wilmington. When this is taken into consideration, it is confidently hoped that this Home Institution will receive a full share of patronage from those who wish to promote the interests of our own people.

Active Agents wanted in every County of the 1st Judicial District. For particulars, address

W. C. HUFHAM,
General Agent.
3m. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FISHERIES.

Made to order, and fitted for laying down, Trap or Pounds, of the most improved style. Suited to the Shad and Herring Fisheries of the Sound. Are used exclusively on the Lakes, and all along the New England Coast.

AM'A NET & TWINE CO.
Boston, June 9th, 1870–3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

In conformity with an act of the Genera, Assembly, ratified the 26th day of March, 1870 an election will be held in the county of Pasquotank, on the 1st Thursday of August, 1870, at the several voting precincts in said county, for the following officers:

One member of Congress for the first District; one member of the House of Representatives, and two Senators for the first Senatorial District of the General Assembly; one County Treasurer; one Register of Deeds; one County Surveyor; five County Commissioners; one Attorney General for the State; one Coroner, and one Sheriff.

JOHN L. WOOD, Sheriff.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 7th, 1870.

MISCELLANEBUS.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
VARNISHES,
PERFUMERY,
AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.
32-1y. E. City, N. C. Jan., 20, 1870.

W. H. CLARK'S

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MR. CLARK would announce to the public that he has again re-opened his large establishment at which the following Machinery is Manufactured, Horse Powers, different Sizes and Patterns, Corn Shellers for Hand or Horse Power, Wheat Threshers, different sizes, Corn and Wheat Fans.

PLOUGHS of Different Patterns and Sizes always on hand, also, Corn Planters, Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Reap Hooks and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired at Short Notice.
36—1y.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF A. H. Stephens Great History of the War is now ready. Agents wanted. Send for circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED in the South, to sell our new book TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET. One agent took 25 orders the first day, another 75 in 4 days. Endorsed by eminent men as the most exciting, interesting and instructive book issued. Includes 13 years experience of the author. Filled with illustrations. Extra terms to agents. Send for Circulars to
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AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "P

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Cleaning the Premises.

As the hot weather is at hand, the things to be attended to, if not yet done, are the cellars and drains. They contain germs of mephitic poison which will surely develop in diphtheria, typhoid fever, *et id omne genus*. Why should the dwellers in the pure, fresh country air be subjected to such fearful scourges? The pestilential vapors of the city are known to generate such diseases; but in our country villages, hundreds perish every spring and summer by these fearful scourges. We know of a family living on a high hill, in the midst of the purest atmosphere, who, in the short space of four weeks, buried five of its members, whose deaths were occasioned by diphtheria. The head of the family would not admit that there was anything amiss about the out-houses, cellar or drains; but an intelligent physician ferreted out an old, neglected drain, which run under the kitchen and pantry, and had thus poisoned the blood of the whole household, and laid five of the youngest of its members under the sod. Such lamentable visitations are considered as chastenings from an Almighty Hand, whereas they are directly traceable to an ignorance of common physical laws.

A damp, close cellar, filled with disagreeable odors, proceeding from decaying vegetables, will sow the seeds of disease in every family, and the youngest will first succumb to its noxious influences. Have you inspected the lower regions of your house this season? Have you looked over the potatoes, cabbages and turnips, and thrown away the mould and decay which has collected? If you have not, do not delay any longer. Throw open the hatchways and the windows, gather up all the decaying fragments, sweep the walls and floors thoroughly, mix a whitewash of unslacked lime and water, and add to it enough copperas to make it a bright yellow. There is no disinfectant which is more efficacious than sulphate of iron, commonly called copperas. It is very cheap, costing only a few cents per pound: it is very obnoxious to rats and mice, and they will vacate a cellar which is washed with it. If bits of the crystals are scattered among their haunts and in the corners of the cellar, they will 'vamose the ranch." We know this from experience, living in an ancient house greatly infested with rodents, whose nightly rampages banished sleep from our eyes. We tried copperas, in whitewash, and dissolving it in water, sprinkled the floors thoroughly with it. The woodhouse was soon alive with rats, and two large cats enjoyed huge sport for a week or ten days, slaying them hourly. Not a rat's footfall has been heard since. We beg our rat-infested readers to try this simple remedy. They will purify the whole atmosphere of the house and expel their unwelcome tenants.

Cleanliness is the best physician we can employ; his charges are comparatively low; he gives no medicine, and he invigorates the system better than all the "bitters" manufactured in this broad land. With an abundance of pure water, fresh air and exercise, we should exercise that imp, disease; and he would surely be made to keep his distance if we could only understand the laws of hygiene —*i. e.*, the art of preserving our health. Without it, life is a bitter strife; there is no comfort or pleasure to the invalid.

Small, close sleeping-rooms, iron stoves and foul cellars are making the families of our farmers as sickly as those of the cosmopolites. Is it not time that they should consider their ways and by-ways? In city or country, well ventilated and clean cellars are most advantageous; but the drainage should be good. Wet cellar floors are prolific of sickness. The floor should slope toward the sewer in order to carry off all water. The walls are much better if made of stone than of brick, for the latter is liable to crumble under the effects of moisture. Ventilation and light should be admitted or excluded at will; but though we highly prize a cellar, we feel certain that many families would enjoy a much greater degree of health without one, on account of the neglect which is so often allowed.

Drains are most fruitful causes of illness. They must be thoroughly cleansed out once in every three or four years, and weekly, in the summer time, purified with copperas. Let the crystals lie in it and dissolve gradually, or if the odor is bad, dissolve one pound in two quarts of water, and turn down the pipes. A sink in summer is often disagreeable; copperas will prevent all bad odors in them. Lime is a desirable purifier for out-houses, bushels of it can be used during the summer to great advantage, and if the refuse is taken out in spring and autumn and composted with ashes and loam, you will have an excellent fertilizer.

We hail with gladness the use of earth-closets. They will certainly save many lives. The sickening odors which arise from so many of the cabinets in city houses are deadly as the far-famed Upas tree. If the earth-closets can be introduced into tenement houses, and properly attended to, they will work a much to be desired reformation. The Chinese make great use of night-soil, and by the aid of these arrangements the market gardens around New York could be provided with the best of stimulants, and a prolific source of disease would thus be made to furnish most succulent food.

S. O. JOHNSON.

Management of Work.

There is one fault among farmers which should be reproved in strong terms. It is laying out more work than can be done by the force on the farm timely and properly. If work cannot be done as it should be, much better not meddle with it at all. This fault is the most observable in putting in the crops of the season; for some cultivated plants will not mature unless the seeds are sown or planted in the ground at a particular time, and some farmers, in excuse for their negligence, make an assumed trust in Providence for their tardiness in being weeks behind the proper time in getting in the seed. Indian corn may serve as an example of a crop not being put in at the proper season as well as oats, wheat and other crops. If the sowing of them is delayed beyond the proper time, the grain will prove light, and the danger from blight or rust greatly increased. Farm work cannot go on successfully, unless the farmer gives it his personal supervision, and as a rule in country *parlance*, will say to his workmen, "*come boys*," instead of "*go boys!*" or follow sage Benny's maxim of poor Richard that "*He who by the plow would thrive, must either hold or drive.*" Workmen may be good and faithful, but they seldom enter into all the plans of the farmer, and he must be the directing head himself or much effort will be misspent. There should be no hap-hazard work on a farm. Every movement should be the result of reflection and well matured arrangement, directed to a certain and definite end. If this were so, there would be fewer failures in farming, which are generally the result of bad calculation and poor managemen.

* * *

Prentice says that in his city stuffing improves the fair as well as the fowl.

Shall the Birds be Shot or Fed?

At a recent meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club, S. P. Merscreau said he had about a dozen vines of Concord, Isabella, and Norton varieties—the last named of which would last year have yielded more than two bushels of grapes, had it not happened that the birds claimed the entire crop. This made his angry passions rise, and this season he is tempted to take his rusty musket, fire aloud and spare not.

N. C. Ely would advise him to plant more vines at a distance from his house for the special use of the birds. They are here early in Spring on the lookout for worms and guarding our interests, and they need food and ought not to be refused.

I. P. Trimble said that Dr. Grant, of Iona, raised grapes in great quantities, though a contiguous woodland tempted myriads of birds. It was his practice to keep a small boy moving through the vineyard with tin rattlers. He did not kill the birds, for he was wise enough to believe that without them the crop would be a failure.

Geo. J. Knight, of Brownville, N. Y., would advise all farmers to plant a few white mulberry trees for the birds, as well as for the chickens and the children. The trees are hardy, grow fast and bear abundantly. During the *morus multicaulis* speculation he planted a lot of them. They soon become worthless. He saved some white mulberries near the carriage house and granary. About the same time he planted a cherry orchard and a variety of plum trees. They all flourished finely, and soon had fruit in great abundance. The mulberries were ripe about the same time as the cherries and continued ripening till late in Autumn. The birds were delighted with the white, sweet fruit and left the cherries untouched. Chickens and children loved them. The beautiful grove of forest trees surrounding the house was vocal with feathered songsters. He would not allow any gun to be discharged near the house or grove.

The birds became very tame, sometimes they sit on the banisters of the piazza within a few feet of him. Their tameness is pleasant to see—none to make them afraid. In process of time the mulberry trees interfered with the buildings, and he was forced, reluctantly, to cut them away. Soon the cherries became knotty, wormy, imperfect, and but few on the trees. The cherry trees and many of the plums evinced signs of decay; large black balls or knots on the limbs of old and young trees. They are nearly all dead now, and very few birds to be found in the neighborhood. No cherries, no berries. This he believed to be the result of cutting away those splendid mulberries. He never saw an apple tree borer in his 45 years-old apple orchard, until just before he sold the farm, four years ago, and after the mulberries were destroyed.

The people in various parts of the country are begining to learn that if they would have large crops of fruit they must spare the birds. Even the blackbirds and crows are found to be of service in the extermination of destructive worms and insects. For every grain of corn the crow appropriates he devours a myriad of worms and insects. For every cherry or berry that a little bird devours he saves to the owners of the trees a quart of precious fruit. In cities and their suburbs, where the salvation of growing fruit is not so much of an object as protection from worms and disagreeable bugs, the presence of birds is most essential. If they are allowed to breed and not molested, but allowed to fly about at will, they increase with amazing rapidity, and learn to take homes of the most frequented places.

Wool.

The wool-growers of Germany are complaining of the competition of the wool-growers of California. They will probably continue to complain. Australia, South America, California and Texas can supply the world with wool from sheep subsisted on the spontaneous products of their natural pastures, on lands of little value except for feeding flocks, and free to all who choose to keep sheep. How, then, can people afford to keed flocks no land worth fifty dollars an acre, and feed them half the year, and compete in the market with wool grown without any expense? California and Texas last fall caused the slaughter of a million of sheep in the Northern and Northwestern States beause the low price of wool would not justify the owners in wintering their flocks. In Texas a sheep can be raised for nothing. In Ohio it costs four dollars a year to raise one.

The Massachusetts *Plowman* says: There is a close and intimate connection between the nervous and secretory systems of a cow, and this explains the fact that she will often "hold up her milk," as it is termed. It shows that every milker should strive to be on good terms with the cow he is about to milk If he is a perfect stranger to her, he should take time to gain her confidence and good will by handling her gently and petting her or giving her something she is fond of to eat.

CANADA THISTLE.—Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, in a public lecture, said that there was a way of surely and quickly destroying this plant, and without great labor. Gentlemen who are hesitating about attacking these pests, because the more they are rooted out the better they will grow, should try this mode. It is to pile straw thickly on the surface where they are to be found, and let it remain there. They will die for want of light and air.

BUTTER MAKING.—I noticed an inquiry in your journal recently, whether butter should be washed or not. "Farmer's Wife" says, keep water out of it, but I say wash butter for me. I have not had much experience in making butter, but I am not afraid to have my butter tested by the side of anybody else's. I always wash my butter thoroughly, and work it twice after salting; then pack in stone jars, air tight, and it will keep any length of time as sweet as when first made.—*Cor. of Western Rural.*

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—To one quart of blackberry juice add one pound of white sugar, half an ounce of grated nutmeg, and half an ounce of pulverized cinnamon. Tie the spice in a fine muslin bag, boil the whole, and skim it. When no more scum rises, set it away to get cold, and add one pint of best brandy. Cloves and allspice may be added in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce each.

It would redound much to the prosperity of the country, if farmers would establish system in their business, and make experiments every season in some branch of husbandry, that would possibly lead to some important result; either in determining the best method of raising some particular crop, or bring new evidence towards settling some controverted points in agriculture. By such a procedure in well conducted experiments, and the communication of the results to some agricultural journal, farmers might do much towards introducing a better system and more correct notions and better methods of farming than now exist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1870.

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All the surplus of the Company divided among the Assured.

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RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY THAT PAYS DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

IT ISSUES ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY IN CASH.

☞ Losses paid in this State in three years amount to $158,578,00.

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April 28, 1870—3m. E. City, N. C.

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Freight for intermediate landings must be pre-paid. For further information apply at the Office of the Company, Canal Depot, foot of Nebraska street, Norfolk, or at their office on Water St., E. City.

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ELIZABETH CITY, June 16,, 1870

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Great fall in goods and decline in prices. Great attraction on Water street, Elizabeth City. Opening of a new lot of Ladies Dress Goods just arrived for

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I take great pleasure of informing the ladie and my customers generally that I have just received from New York a new lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

The latest styles of the season. Consisting in part of

CHENE MIXTURES,

MARL FRANCAISE,

EMBROIDERED GRENADINES,

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STRIPED AND FIGUERED PIQUES,

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Prints in great variety at 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

A large lot of Gents and Boys Clothing.

French and American Cassimeres, and Doeskins of the finest qualities.

Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, which I will offer at the lowest market price.

N. B. Goods bought at my store will always come up fully to its representation.

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E. City, N. C., May 19, 1870.

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10 Bags all grades Rio Coffee.
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10 Barrels choice Demerara Sugars.
5 Barrels P. R. Sugar, very nice.
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5 Barrels low priced Yellow Sugar.
20 Barrels N. Y. Mess and Rump Pork.
1,000 Pounds Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
500 Pounds choice S. C. Breast Bacon.
1,000 Pounds choice S. C. Family Hams.
4,000 Pounds No. 1 Lard.
100 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.
100 Barrels, C. A. Gambrill and other choice brands of Flour.
20 Barrels Molasses.
3 Barrels Sugar House Syrup.
30 Kegs Nails, all sizes.
20 Barrels Eastern Herrings.
20 Boxes C. Erasive Soap.
500 Blocks Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers.
5 Tubs choice N. Y. State Butter.
7 Barrels Wests No. 1 Kerosene Oil.
10 Barrels Irish Potatoes, *for tdble use.*
10 Boxes Tobacco.
300 Pounds choice Smoking Tobocco.

With a full stock of pure Pepper, Allspice, Starch, Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c., usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, all of which we are selling at low prices, and warranted as represented.

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TO PHYSICIANS

NEW YORK, May 5th, 1870

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distilation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of the ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist,
of 16 Years' Experience.

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The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

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In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

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Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparatsons of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

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They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

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For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

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WILLIAM STEGER.
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$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

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Dr. J. N. Butt keeps Pancratic Emulseon and Ethorized Cod Liver Oil and Glycerate. Remedies in high repute by the Profession in this country and abroad for cure of lung affections and all wasting diseases. These are not patent medicines. *Try them.*

NEW CIGAR STORE.

J. L. Stauter would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City, that he has opened a Cigar and Tobacco Store on Road Street two doors North of the Post Office, where will always be found a choice cigar of his own manufacture. Also a well selected stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, consisting in part of Navy, Natural Leaf, Bright-sweet and Fine-Cut Chewing. Durham, Zephur Puff, and Forfolk Pet smoking. Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff, and a splendid assortment of Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Snuff-Boxes, &c. Call and try a cigar manufactured in E. City.

May 19, 1870-1y.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

I take this opportunity of informing the public that I am now grinding corn and wheat at my mill at Woodville for one eighth. Customers will be promptly and faithfully served.

ANDREW L. PENDLTON
Feb. 10th 1870. 33-11m.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

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A LARGE ARRIVAL OF
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AT THE
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We are now receiving one of the largest and best-selected stocks of

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consisting of

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LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C.
Elizabeth City

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Also an extensive assortment of hardware, cutlery, notions, patent medicines, &c., &c. Also a fresh lot of confectioneries, consisting in part of candies, oranges, fruits, nuts, &c., &c., all of which I propose to sell cheap for cash, my motto being small profits and quick sales. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

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24–1y

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June 30, 1870.–3m.

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14–1y Scottsville, Va.

PROFESSIONAL.—

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R. H. McINTOSH, M. D.
E. City, N. C.—34-1y.